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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

DIA and DOS review(s) completed.

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE RELATING TO NATIONAL SECURITY

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20 June 1964

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

20 June 1964

DAILY BRIEF

*Turkey: Prime Minister Inonu's slim margin of victory in yesterday's vote of confidence casts a shadow over his visit to the US next week.

The National Assembly upheld Inonu's minority government, 200 to 194, only because some 50 opposition deputies did not vote. The opposition parties are reluctant to try to form a government because of their own differences and because of the hostility of the military toward them.

Inonu's margin of victory was so narrow that he apparently considered resigning. After consulting his cabinet, however, he decided to stay in office and to proceed with his trip to Washington.

*South Vietnam: A projected government reorganization is bringing factionalism in the regime into sharper focus.

There are signs of increased assertiveness on the part of defense minister General Khiem, whom some military commanders describe as the real unifying force in the government. Khiem on 16 June expressed dissatisfaction with the existing political situation which he said would lead to inevitable defeat by the Viet Cong.

Khiem indicated that he favored tight military rule for two years, possibly with a civilian technician as premier, and claimed General Khanh agreed with him that the country's energies must be directed to victory first and democracy later.

Khanh has let it be known that he intends to name a premier to relieve himself of domestic problems. He has given the impression that it will be a civilian.

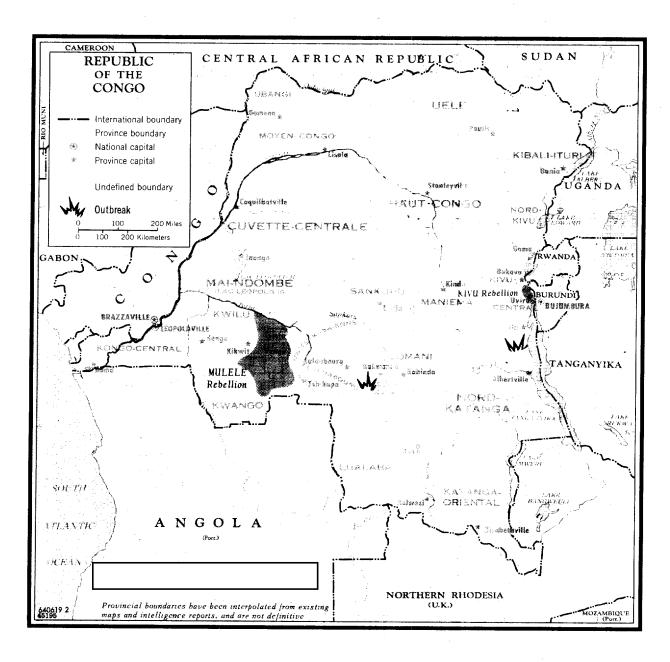
Under pressures from both the military and civilians who have been criticizing his weak base, Khanh appears to be approaching any changes with caution. He recently told US Ambassador Lodge that General Minh, whom he hopes to replace as chief of state, was "less eager to resign than before."

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DAILY BRIEF

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Congo: Rebel movements are spreading.

North of Albertville, provincial capital of North Katanga, rebels appear to have disarmed or demoralized most Congo Army units in the area, and may have captured the city itself. Other insurgents apparently are advancing westward from Kivu into Maniema Province. Army garrisons in Maniema are small and frightened, and would probably fade away if seriously threatened.

Rebellions continue in Kivu Central and Kwilu provinces. In South Kasai, endemic insurgency has been directed increasingly at army detachments in recent weeks. The various rebellions probably are unconnected and have different goals, some of them quite local.

The army has virtually exhausted its reserve elements and the Adoula government has not yet arranged for troops from other African countries. The UN force departs this month.

Other serious outbreaks may occur elsewhere. A "Popular Liberation Army" is reportedly forming in Stanleyville, onetime seat of Antoine Gizenga's leftist regime.] 051/4			
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The deterioration of the security situation improves the bargaining position of former Katangan				
leader Tshombéwho is angling to become prime				
minister. His 3,000-man force of ex-Katangan gen-	25X1			
darmes in Angolasome of whom are being trained				
by white mercenariesprobably has the strength to				

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region.7

DAILY BRIEF

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seize southern Katanga, by far the Congo's richest

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*Argentina: The attempted bombing of an army intelligence office on Wednesday lends credibility to reports that certain elements in the General Confederation of Labor (CGT) may be trying to force the military to intervene in the CGT's fight with the government. Extremist Peronists have used such tactics to force previous governments to take unpopular security measures, which they then tried to exploit. The US army attaché comments that, whether or not provocation was intended, the army maintains a policy of "nonintervention" and will act only if ordered by the President to help maintain order.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE

The United States Intelligence Board on 19 June 1964 approved the following special national intelligence estimate:

SNIE 29.3-64, "The Cyprus Dispute"

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DAILY BRIEF

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Executive Offices of the White House

Special Counsel to the President

The Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

The Scientific Adviser to the President

The Director of the Budget

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Under Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

Commander in Chief, Atlantic

The Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

The Director, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

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